The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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WATCH! MOTHER.

Mother! watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall;
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it cost;
Little feet WILL go astray,
Guide them, mother! while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay;
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this heavy task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue
Prattling eloquent and wild;
What is said and what is sung
By the happy, joyous child;
Catch the word while yet unspoken;
Stop the vow while yet unbroken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in the Savior's name.

Mother! watch that little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, oh! keep that young heart true;
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

The Reward of Courtesy.

A few years ago, on a radiant spring afternoon, two men, who, from their conversation, appeared to be foreigners, stopped before the gate of one of our large work-shops in Philadelphia, for the manufacture of locomotive engines. Entering a small office, the elder of the two men inquired of the superintendent in attendence, if he would permit them to inspect the works.

"You can pass in and look about, if you want;" said the superintendent, vexed apparently at being interrupted in the perusal of his newspapers. He then scanned the two strangers more closely. They were respectably but plainly clad, and evidently made no pretensions to official dignity of any kind.

"Is there any one who can show us over the establishment and explain matters to us?" asked Mr. Wolfe, the elder of the strangers.

"You must pick you own way, gentlemen," replied the superintendent, "we are all too busy to attend to every party that comes along. I'll thank you not to interrupt the workmen by asking them questions."

It was not so much the matter, as the manner of his reply, that was offensive to Mr. Wolfe and his companion. It was spoken with a certain official assumption of superiority, mingled with contempt for the visitors, indicating a haughty and selfish temper on on the part of the speaker.

"I think we will not trouble you," said Mr. Wolfe, bowing; and taking his companion's arm they passed out.

"If there is anything I dislike, it is incivility," said Mr. Wolfe, when they were in the street. "I do not blame the man for not wishing to show us over his establishment; he is no doubt annoyed and interrupted by many heedless visitors; but he might have dismissed us with courtesy. He might have sent us away better content with a gracious refusal, than with an ungracious consent."

"Perhaps we shall have better luck here," said the other stranger; and they stopped before another work-shop of a similar kind. They were received by a brisk little man, the head clerk, apparently, who, in reply to their request to be shown over the establishment, answered, "Oh, yes! come with me, gentlemen. This way." So saying, he hurried them along the area strewed with iron bars, and fragments of old cylinders, into the principal work-shop.

Here, without stopping to explain any one thing, he led the strangers along with the evident intention of getting rid of them as soon as possible.—When they paused where the workmen were riveting the external castings of a boiler, the clerk looked at his watch, tapped his right foot against an iron tube, and showed other signs of impatience. Whereupon Mr. Wolfe remarked, "We will not detain you longer, sir," and with his friend took leave.

"This is an improvement on the other," said Mr. Wolfe, "but all the civility he has is on the surface; it does not come from the heart. We must look further."

The strangers walked on for nearly half a mile in silence, when one of them pointed to a picture of a locomotive engine with a train of cars underneath. It overtopped a small building, not more than ten feet in height communicating with a yard and work-shop, "Look," said the observer "here is a machinist whose name is not on our list. Probably it was thought to small a concern for our purposes," said his companion, "Nevertheless let us try it," said Mr. Wolfe.

They entered, and found at the desk a middle-aged man, whose somewhat grimmy aspect and apron round his waist showed that he divided his labors between the workshop and counting-room.

"We want to look over your works, if you have no objection."

"It will give me great pleasure to show you all that is to be seen," said the mechanic, with a pleased alacrity, ringing a bell, and telling a boy who entered to take charge of the office.

He then led the way, and explained to the strangers the whole process of constructing a locomotive engine. He showed them how the various parts of the machinery were manufactured, and patiently answered all the questions. He told them of an improved mode of tubing boilers, by which the power of generating steam was increased, and showing with what care he provided for security from bursting.

Two hours pased rapidly away.—The strangers were delighted with the intelligence displayed by the mechanic, and with his frank, attentive unsuspicious manners. Here is a man who loves his profession so well, that he takes pleasure in explaining its mysteries to all who can understand them," thought Mr. Wolfe.

"I am afraid we have given you a deal of trouble," said the other stranger.

"Indeed gentlemen, I have enjoyed your visit," said the mechanic, "and shall be glad to see you again."

"Perhaps you may," said Mr. Wolfe, and the strangers departed.

Five months afterwards, as the mechanic, whose means were quite limited, sat in his office, meditating how hard it was to get business by the side of such large establishments as were his competitors, the two strangers entered. He gave them a hearty welcome, handed chairs, and sat down.

"We come," said Mr. Wolfe, "with a proposition to you from the Emperor of Russia."

"From the Emperor? Impossible!"

"Here are our credentials."

"But, gentlemen," said the now agitated mechanic, "what does this mean? How have I earned such an honor?"

"Simply by your straightforward courtesy and frankness, combined with professional intelligence," said Mr. Wolfe. "Because we were strangers, you did not think necessary to treat us with distrust or coldness. You saw we were in earnest in acquainting ourselves with your works, and did not ask us, before extending to us your civilities, what letters of introduction we brought. You measured us by the spirit we showed, and not by the dignities we could have exhibited.

The mechanic visted St. Petersburg, and soon afterwards moved his whole establishment there. He had imperial orders for as many locomotive engines as he could construct. He has lately returned to his own country, and is still receiving large returns from his Russian work-shop. And all this prosperity grew out of his unselfish civility to two strangers, one of whom was the secret agent of the Czar of Russia.

Mrs. Hazel Makes Bargains.

The following Toodle-ish rigmarole, by Mrs. George Washington Wyllis, in "Life Illustrated," is a very good imitation of Douglas Jerrold's Caudle Lectures:

There—I've blistered the soles of my feet, besides wearing a hole right through these gaiters. Somebody has stolen my parasol, too, or else I've laid it down somewhere and forgotten it. If Mr. Hazel appreciated all the trouble I take to save a cent or two for him, it would be some comfort.—What's the use of being economical in this world? Is that you in the hall, Hazel? Do come in here and see what a bargain I've got to day.—Twenty yards of merino at fifty cents a yard, and only this little hole in the middle of every fold. I got it cheap, you see, because it's damaged. What do I want of merino this hot summer weather? Well, I suppose winter's coming some day, isn't it? and it will be the very thing then. You wish I wouldn't spend my time running about after things that are cheap, when there's so much to do at home? Now, if I didn't know how unreasonable you are Hazel, I should take offense, at that very unkind speech of yours.—However, I've got something here that will please even you. Didn't you say something about wanting a new straw hat, last night? Here's the very thing—and only a dollar. What's the matter with the brim, did you ask? Now, Hazel, don't give it such a twitch—it's only ravelled out a little, or I should never have got it at that price. You won't wear such a scarecrow? Of course not. That's right—break *your poor wife's heart*, when she tries so hard to economise for you. You'd a great deal rather I'd mend your coat for you? Hazel, you don't mean to tell me that you've worn through that coat already—that beautiful cloth that I got so cheap? You guess it was one of my cheap bargains! Hazel, I have almost a mind to declare that I never will try to save money for you again.

Well, Bridget, what's the news in the kitchen? The baby has crawled against the bars of the range and burned himself. Mercy upon us! Bridget, how can you be so careless? The cat has knocked the tray down, with all the best china upon it, and some beggar has contrived to get in and steal two of the silver spoons!—Mr. Hazel's new Marseilles vest scorched to a cinder in ironing—the preserves moulded, so that you had to throw them away, the pies and cakes forgotten in the oven—the refrigerator out of order—there. Bridget, dont tell me anything more, unless you want to have me go crazy at once.

What are you smiling for, Hazel? I don't see anything to laugh at. You would have liked to know how much I have saved in my bargains to-day? Well, let me see—twenty yards merino—wet muslins—hat, Seven dollars at least—and I hope you appreciate all the trouble I have taken. It's what I call a pretty good day's work—don't you? Oh, certainly you do—only since the damage in the kitchen can't be less than forty dollars, and forty is greater than seven by just thirty-three, you think I would find it more economical in the long run to stay at home, and mind your own business.—Oh! Hazel, Hazel! that's just the view a man takes of things—as though I were to blame for all these accidents. Well, I suppose it is the duty of us poor women to suffer and be silent. But I must say it is sharper than any serpent's tooth I ever saw, to have a thankless husband.

☞ Life is a beautiful night, in which, as some stars go down, others rise.

A Gold Watch in a Rag Bag.

A lady in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn., was in the habit of putting out shirts to make for a large clothing establishment, to a number of women in the neighborhood. In the cutting of these, there were a great many little odds and ends of cloth left over—pieces too small to be of use, and the first thought was, of course, to toss them into the fire. "No," she reflected, "I will save them as they accumulate, and perhaps I may get enough to exchange with the tinman for some kitchen article or other." So she let them lie, housewife like, and in a few weeks there was quite a pile.

One day a neighbor came in, and on hearing of the destination of the scraps, advised that they should be sent to the paper mill, at some little distance. "They will give you three or four cents a pound for them," said he, "and that is better than exchanging them for tin."

She asked her husband's advice.—To him a few rags more or less seemed a trivial affair.

"Do as you like," said he, laughingly, "you may have all the money you can make, out of the rags."

She took him at his word, and in two or three months, some half a dozen barrels of rags were sent by some one who was going in the direction of the paper mill. To her surprise and pleasure, a new rustling, five dollar bill came back.

Again the impulse to spend it for some little ornament was checked. "No," she resolved; "all my rag money shall go into the savings bank."

And into the savings bank it went, accordingly. Years rolled by—more rags were saved and sold—interest and principle accumulated. At length an unusual opportunity presented itself for the purchase of a beautiful gold watch. Forty dollars was the price.

"I will not ask my husband to withdraw any necessary funds from his business," she thought, "but now is the time to make my rag money useful!"

The gold watch was purchased—literally with rags!

Yet this was not the end of it. The bank fund, of which the bundle of rags was the origin, now amounts to over *twenty-five hundred dollars.*

"I do not know how it has accumulated," said the lady to us. "A few cuttings and scraps laid aside whenever I cut out shirts—a few dollars carried to the bank when I went to the city—a little interest added on from time to time—it has grown up, almost without a thought or care on my part.

Graphic Picture of a Sleigh-Ride.

The following graphic and glowing account of a country sleigh-ride we find in an exchange, uncredited; but whoever the author may be, we are confident "he has been there and spent the evening:"

"What pleasure in a night sleigh-ride! Good gracious! Six steaming, spanking horses and a driver as furry as a bear, his nose just visible above the dasher. Two or three dozen merry girls and boys, muffled to their eyes, stowed away with the hot bricks under the buffaloes. The amicable fight of pairs of lovers for the completed "basket seat," where are no curious eyes to overlook the young man who, tying his lady-love's tippet under her chin, ties his heart with it; or tucking the buffalo robe closer about her shoulders, forgets to remove his arm after the operation. What pleasure, with the warm blood tingling his cheeks, beneath eyes that flash like diamonds; what pleasure, when snow-powdered trees, fences and houses fly past like magic to the merry sound of musical bells—spelt with and without an e.—What pleasure, when the country inn is reached, where your supper was bespoke the day before, and rolling out of your manifold wrappers, you lift to your lips, foaming glasses of hot 'mulled wine!' What pleasure, when we gather round the table, laughing at each other's rosy faces, and discuss oysters and fowl, and more 'mulled wine,' till bones and empty glasses alone remain; and the waiter having cleared away the table, we have a good old-fashioned 'blind man's buff,' or an unceremonious dance in our comfortable winter dresses! What pleasure, when, after being deliciously warmed and fed, we piled into the sleigh again, nestling close to the one we like best, and telling the driver to go the longest way home, look up at the stars that never gleamed so brightly, and defy fate ever to make us shed a tear for anything!"

KISSING THE HANDSOMEST GIRLS.—A distinguished candidate for an office of high trust in a certain State, who is "up to a thing or two," and has a keen appreciation of live beauty, when about to set off on an electioneering tour recently said to his wife, who was to accompany him for prudential reasons:

"My dear, inasmuch as this election is complicated, and the canvass will be close, I am anxious to leave nothing undone that would promote my popularity, and so I have thought it would be a good plan for me to kiss a number of the handsomest girls in every place where I may be honored with a public reception. Don't you think it would be a capital idea!"

"Capital!" exclaimed the devoted wife, "and to make your election a sure thing, while you are kissing the handsomest girls, I will kiss an equal number of the handsomest young men!"

The distinguished candidate, we believe, has not since refered to this pleasing means of popularity.

Gorillas and Their Ferocity.

If Mr. Darwin's notion that the human race may have developed from the monkey tribes, had any scientific basis, it would be a little humiliating that other branches of the original stock have attained a higher degree of physical strength than has fallen to man. The gorillas are far more than a match for him, when unassisted by weapons.

Dr. Du Chaillu is probably the first and only white man who has dared to wage war with gorillas. The apes of Borneo and Sumatra are infants in comparison with them. The far famed chimpanzee is a great docile creature which can never be named in the same day with the gigantic savage of Central Africa. Think of it! The gorilla is over six feet in height, and three feet between the shoulder blades. The paw is that of a giant—three times the size of a human hand. The finger measures six inches in circumference at the base. There is an immense ridge running perpendicularly over the cranium; this and the great jaws are packed with muscle of prodigious strength. The creature has huge arms, altogether disproportioned to the body. It has black hair, and has a matted lock on its head, which it has the power of bringing over its face. It has almost the sagacity of a man, and almost the ferocity of a fiend. The male is terribly pugnacious; the female always flies. When they make their attack they beat their breasts with their fists, making a sound which can be heard a mile. Their cry—which has a terrific resemblance to the human voice—can be heard three miles amid the reverberations of the hills.

As they approach their adversary, they endeavor to intimidate him. One would think this was easily done. The fearful sound, those frantic eyes, glaring with the intelligence and malignity of a demon, were enough to shake nerves not easily disturbed from their equipoise. Our hero lost five or six men in these strange engagements.—Think of the tremendous strength that, with one blow of the arm, could break the ribs like pipe-stems, and tear out a piece of the side; and that with a single movement of the jaw, could crush the barrel of a gun as if it had been a stick of candy! Another fact: there are no lions in the beat of the gorilla.

Home.

What a halo of bright thoughts cluster round our hearts, as we dwell upon the word home! What a flood of our mind, so many pleasing recollections of the past; calls forth our deepest gratitue, for the blessings of the present; and as we penetrate the future, the light from that one sweet word, gilds the dark drapery of toil, and care; and we behold its benign influence, weaving bright anticipations of happiness, and forming a "silvery lining' to the clouds of affliction, which all must share, in a world where sickness, sorrow, and even death prevail.

To one who has never tasted the sweets of kindred hearts, and home; the word may seem somewhat powerless; but accustomed to kind words, welcome smiles, parental affection and care, we linger musingly as we utter the word; that, like the bee upon its favorite flower, we may extract much of its nectared sweets.

Home, sweet home! 'Connected with the pleasing picture, memory brings to light, while musing on thy charms; is a father's approving smile, a mothers glance of affection, a brother's nobleness, and a sister's love.

Home, happy home! May thy pure influences be ever around us, cheering our hearts, as we journey through this vale of tears. Then will life's noonday be bright; its evening tranquil; and its sun will set but to rise again, more bright, more beautiful; and to shine forever, in a heavenly home above.

Evil Company.

Sophronius, a wise teacher of the people, did not allow his daughters, even when they were grown up, to associate with persons whose lives were not moral and pure.

"Father," said the gentle little Eulalia one day when he had refused to permit her to go, in company with her brother, to visit the frivolous Lucinda, "father, you must think that we are very weak and childish, since you are afraid it would be dangerous to us in visiting Lucinda."

Without saying a word, the father took a coal from the hearth, and handed it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child," said he "only take it."

Eulalia took the coal, and beheld her tender white hand black; and without thinking, touched her white dress and it was also blackened.

"See," said Eulalia, somewhat displeased as she looked at her hands and dress, "one cannot be too careful when handling coals."

"Yes, truly," said her father; "you see, my child, that the coal, even though it *did not burn you*, has nevertheless *blackened you!* So is the company of immoral persons."

LIFE AND DEATH.—Life and death, what awful words, yet how lightly they drop from the lips. We utter them as if we had not constantly before us the solemn warning, "that in the midst of life we are in death." We wander along the highway of our mortal existence, either heedless or unconscious that we are pursued by a shadow which will go wherever we go.—Wrapt up in ourselves, we adore the present, regardless of the fact that, however glittering it may appear to our senses, it is wreathed in mists, that spread disease, and pain, and death on every side of us.

The Landlord's Appreciation of Musk.

A gentleman and lady were traveling in Michigan, and having missed the stage, were compelled to take a private conveyance from the town of Sonderi to Thomastown. The lady had with her a beautiful lap-dog, which she carried in her lap on an embroidered mat. During the ride the husband discovered that he had no handkerchief, when the lady lent him her's, which was fashionably scented with musk. About half way between the two towns the carriage broke down, in the midst of a dark rain, and they were obliged to take refuge in the half way house—a "one horse" log tavern, consisting of two rooms—a bar room and lodging-room. The lady laid her laid her lap-dog on its mat, before the fire, and herself and husband took seats. In a short time the gentleman had occasion to use his handkerchief, and took it out, leaving it on his knee when he got through with it. In a few moments the landlord opened the door, put his head in, looked around, went out, came in, gazed at the dog—his nostrils all the time upturned in intense disgust. He finally appeared satisfied, went to the outside door, opened it, came back with a bound, seized the lap-dog by the tail, and hurled him howling through the open door full ten rods into the forest. The wife fainted; the husband rose to his feet, terribly enraged, and wanted to know what he did that for?

"That's my dog," continued he furiously.

"Don't care a cuss whose dog it is," said the man, gruffly and impetuously; "I ain't going to have so much blasted smelling varmint that's been fighting with a skunk around *my* tavern.

The husband and wife vacated the house instantly, and proceeded on their way in the rain, with the fragments of their ill-used dog, who had got into such "bad odor."

The Utility of Refuse Things.

The prussiate of potash is made in large quantities in Cincinnati, from the hoofs, and other refuse of slaughtered grunters.

Cow hair, taken from the hides in tanneries, is employed for making mortar, to give it a fibrous quality.

Sawdust is sold for sprinkling the floors of markets. It is also used for packing ice for shipping.

The rags of old, warn-out shirting, calico dresses, and the like, are the stuff the paper upon which these lines are printed.

Old ropes are converted into fine note paper, and the waste paper itself, which is picked up in the gutters, is again re-converted into broad, white sheets, and thus does duty in revolving stages.

The parings of skins and hides, and the ears of cows, calves and sheep, are carefully collected and converted into glue.

The finer qualities of gelatine are made from ivory raspings—the bones and tendons of animals.

Bones converted into charcoal by roasting in retorts, are afterwards employed for purifying the white sugar with which we sweeten our coffee, &c.

The ammonia obtained from the distillation of coal in making gas, is employed for saturating orchil and cudbear, in making the beautiful lilac colors that are dyed on silk and the fine woollen goods.

The shavings of cedar wood, used in making pencils, are distilled to obtain the otto of cedar wood.

Brass filings and old brass kettles are remelted and employed to make the brass work of printing presses and pumps.

Old copper scraps are used in the construction of splendid bronze chandeliers, for illuminating our churches and the mansions of the wealthy.

Old horse-shoe nails are employed to make the famous steel and twist barrels of fowling pieces.

"MAKE THE BEST OF IT."—A determination to *make the best of everything*, is a wonderful smoother of the difficulties which beset us in our passage through this probationary scene. In Peter Pindar's story of the "Pilgrim and the Peas," two fellows upon whom the penance, walking to a certain shrine with peas in their shoes, had been enjoined, are represented as having performed their tasks under very different circumstances, and in very different moods. One of them having taken the precaution to soften his peas, by boiling them, tripped lightly and merrily over the ground; the other, who had not "gumption" enough to turn his hard pellets into a poultice by the same process, limped and howled all the way. It is pretty much the same in our pilgrimage through this "vale of tears." The impatient and imprudent travel on hard peas, the prudent and sagacious make themselves easy in their shoes, and run cheerfully the race that is set before them.

☞ Tom Hood mentions the case of an old Jew, who had let a large sum of money, and charged interest upon it at nine per cent. instead of six, which was the legal rate. The borrower remonstrated, and at last asked the old usurer if he did not believe in God, and where he expected to go to when he died? "Ah," said the old Hebrew, with a pleased twinkle in his eye, and a grin, "I have thought of that too—but when God looks down upon the figures from above, the 9 will appear to him like a 6."

☞ The greatest and noblest stand against oppression, has ever been the ink-stand.

A PARAGRAPH MATRIMONIAL.—Choosing a wife is a perilous piece of business. Do you suppose there is nothing of it but evening visits, boquets, and popping the question? My dear simple young man, you ought not to be trusted out by yourself alone! Take care that you don't get the gilt China article, that looks exceedingly pretty on the mantel-piece until the gilt and ornamented are all rubbed off, and then is fit only for the dust pile. A wife should be selected on the same principle as a calico gown. Bright colors and gay patterns are not always the best economy. Get something that will wash and wear. Nothing like the suns and showers of matrimony to bleach out these deceptive externals. Don't choose the treasure by gas-light, or in a parlor-sitting. Broad day-light the best time—a kitchen the most sensible place. Bear in mind, sir, that the article once bargained for, you can't exchange it if it don't suit. If you buy a watch and it don't run as you expected, you can send it to a jeweler to be repaired; in case of a wife, once paired, you can't *re-pair*.—She may run in the wrong direction—very well, sir, all that is left for you is to run after her, and an interesting chase you will probably find it. If you get a good wife, you will be the happiest fellow alive; if you get a bad one, you may as well sell yourself for two and a sixpence, at once. Just as well to consider these things beforehand, young man!

☞ About ten years ago, there lived near Cincinnati a family by the name of Stringer. The eldest son, Jake, was a most eccentric genius. One day his mother said:

"Jake, I want you to go to the store',—half a mile distant—" and get me a quarter's worth of sugar and a quarter's worth of soap."

Jake roused himself up, brushed the whitlings from his lap, and started forward on his errand. He did not return. Ten years passed by, and no tidings were heard of the errand.—Yesterday, as the family was sitting down to their Thanksgiving dinner, the door opened and in came a tall, moustached, good-looking man, with some bundles in his hand. It was Jake Stringer. All the family sprang to their feet in astonishment; but the mother and Jake were perfectly cool.

"Mother," said Jake, "here's your sugar and soap."

"Lay them on the table and eat your dinner," said Mrs. Stringer; "you ought to be whipped for staying so long."

☞ A cross-grained and surly man, too crooked by nature to keep still, went over to his neighbor, Mr. F———, and addessed him thus: That piece of fence is mine, and you shan't have it."

"Why," replied Mr. F———, "you must be mistaken, I think."

"No, no, it's mine, and I shall keep it."

"Well," said F———, "suppose we leave it to any lawyer *you* shall choose."

"I won't leave it to any lawyer," said the other.

"Well," continued Mr. F———, "shall we leave it to any four men in the village that *you* shall select?"

"No; I shall have the fence."

Not at all discomposed, Mr. F——— said: "Well, neighbor, I shall leave it to yourself to say to whom it does belong—to you or to me."

Struck dumb by the appeal, the wrothy man turned away, saying:

"I won't have anything to do with a man that won't contend for his own rights."

MOTHER.—O, word of undying beauty. Thine echoes sound along the walls of time until they crumble at the breath of the Eternal. In all the world there is not a habitable spot where the music of that word is not sounded. Ay, by the golden flower of the river, by the crystal margin of the rock, under the leafy shade of the forest tree, in the hut built of the bamboo-cane, in the mud and thatched cottage by the peaks of the kissing mountains, in the widespread valley, on the blue ocean, in the changeless desert, where the angel came down to give the parched lips the sweet waters of the wilderness; under the white tent of the Arab, and in the dark covered wigwam of the Indian hunter; wherever the pulses of the human heart beat quick and warm, or float feebly along the current of failing life, there is that sweet word spoken, like a universal prayer—"Mother."

DESCRIPTION OF LOVE.—Love is like the devil, because it torments; like heaven, because it wraps the soul in bliss; like salt, because it is refreshing; like paper, because it often sets one on fire; like sugar, because it is sweet; like a rope, because it is often the death of a man; like a prison, because it makes a man miserable; like wine, because he is here to-day and gone to-morrow; like a woman, because there is no getting rid of her; like a ship, because it guides one to the wished-for port; like a Will-o'the-Wisp, because it often leads one into a bog; like a fierce courser, because it often runs away with one, like the bite of a mad dog or the kiss of a pretty woman, because they both make a man run mad; like a goose, because it is silly; like a rabbit, because there is nothing like it.—In a word, it is like a ghost, because it is like everything and like nothing—often talked about, but never seen, touched nor understood.

☞ A story is told of a tavern-keeper by the name of A. S. Camp. The painter, in painting his sign, left out the periods, so it read: Tavern kept by A S CAMP.

☞ Don't open your purse too hastily or too wide—nor your mouth either.

Shocking Tragedy in Florida.

A METHODIST PREACHER COMMITS A DOUBLE MURDER.

The occurrence of a bloody tragedy in Sumpter county, Florida, on the 10th ult., has been briefly noticed. It appears that Rev. Geo. Andrews, paster of a Methodist church in the county, had seduced a young lady, a relative, resiking at his house, and had also brutally beaten her, and for these acts was summoned to appear at Sumpter court house, on the day named, for trial by the people. The Augusta *Chronicle* says:

For these misdeeds a summons was issued for him to appear at the court-house at Sumpterville, before the people, on Saturday, the 10th ultimo.—Having heard of this and of the parties who were to serve the summons, Messrs. McLendon and Lang, he proceeded to the house of the former and took dinner with the family. After dinner they went to the workshop.—Andrews asked McLendon for the loan of his horse to go to Adamsvalle, which was granted. He had in his possession one double-barrel gun, one yauger rifle, two repeaters, and two bowie knives.

While the horse was being caught, a conversation arose about him (Andrews) being summoned before the Regulators. Whereupon Mr. Lang said, "Yes, sir, and here is the summons for you." During the conversation McLendon was mending a pair of shoes. Immediately after Lang's answer, Andrews levelled his gun on McLendon, shot him in the side, and killed him instantly. Turning round quickly, he levelled his gun to shoot Lang, who knocked up the gun, and received the whole load in the palm of his right hand. Lang then picked up Andrews' yauger, to shoot him (Andrews,) but could not cock it on account of his shattered hand, threw down the gun and ran. As he ran, Andrews shot him through the left wrist with a repeater.

A Mr. Hyatt in the shop at the time, picked up the yauger, ran off about thirty yards and levelled it at Andrews, but the latter was too quick, and shot Hyatt with his repeater, grazing him on the shoulder. Hyatt shot, but missed. Hereupon Andrews took after Lang, and pursued him about two hundred yards. Not being able to overtake him, he returned to the shop, reloaded his guns, and proceeded over to Condray's, about one mile distant.

At Condray's gate Andrews met Dr. McHenry, whom he told he was tired and thirsty, and wanted a drink of water; stepping inside the yard, and seeing Mr. Condray talking to a negro boy, he observed, "I have commenced my work, and right here I intend to finish it." Whereupon he levelled his gun, and shot Condray through the bowels, who only lived about four hours.

Rev. Mr. Parker being present, seized the murderer from behind, and held him fast until McMenry came to his assistance. As the doctor caught hold of Andrews, the latter presented his gun to the doctor's breast, who warded it off, and the load went into the groud. He was then tied and confined until next morning, under strict guard.

The news having [illegible] citizens assembled at Condray's house. After due deliberation, he was sentenced to be hanged, and about twelve o'clock M., he was hanged accordingly—sixty or seventy citizens of the county signing his death-warrant. There was not at a single dissenting voice on the ground. The last words of this hardened wretch were, "I am only sorry I did not kill three or four more."

Fearful Ride on a Locomotive.

"Howard," the correspondent of the New York *Times*, who rode upon an excursion train upon the Lake Shore road, describes a ride on the locomotive as follows:

Twenty-nine miles in thirty minutes! Describe it? Impossible. I have always noticed that engineers were quiet, dignified, sober people, and now I understand it. I should regard a joking, trifling engineer, as I would a jolly, whistling undertaker.

Describe my ride on the Huron!—Never! The whistle nearly blew my ears off; the rushing air wore out my eyes; the joggling of the engine as it leaped from rail to rail all but broke the end of my backbone off; my hat, which was blown away in less than a minute after we started, was caught by the fireman in a miraculas manner; and every nerve in my body jumped, squirmed and wired, as relentlessly the iron steed kept up to "time."

Now the head of a luckless hen was neatly taken off; then two Hibernian gentlemen, who were quietly smoking by the road-side, were apparently frightened out of their wits, and before they had recovered them, we had rushed frantically, fearfully by a station, in such close proximity to a freight train that I held my breath and trembled lest the next second should be my last. I had no idea before of the manner in which an engine "jumps," but I do now. While we were going at this terrific speed, while the mileposts succeeded each other so swiftly that they seemed like fence stakes, and while the various growths of wheat, oats, potatoes, and corn looked as if they were planted in a heap, the engine would jump, leap, skip, and roll, like a frightened horse, and in a "dreadful unsartin" manner. After a little I became used to the unnatural rush with which we going, and I had more leisure to watch the engineer.

He was as calm as a May morning. He pulled a rod and an unearthly scream was heard. He pushed another one, and the speed, already like that of the arrow's dart, became that of the lightning's flash. All was under his control, and I could but admire his coolness, the firmness of purpose and quickness of execution which he unconsciously exhibited. No wonder that he is a quiet, uncommunicative person; he deals with facts, between which and unrevealed horror there is but a hand's breadth, and coming at any moment can only be warded off or remedied by his skill. I was glad, and yet sorry, when the twenty-nine miles were finished; glad because physically I was about used up, sorry because I was mentally fascinated and charmed by the novel sensations experienced during the ride.

☞ Say less than you think, rather than think only half what you say.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION PAPERS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

THE NEWS.

—A resolution requesting Congress to call a National Convention, passed both houses of the Ohio Legislature on the 21st.

—The London *Times* says the new tariff bill of the United States establishes protective duties, on the most extravagant scale, and the result will be the almost absolute prohibition of imports from Europe, and be more detrimental to the interests of America than Europe.

—Hon. John Sherman has been elected U. S. Senator by the Ohio Legislature, in place of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury.

—The U. S. Senate is busy daily confirming appointments of the President. A clean sweep of old hangers-on is being made.

—Nearly all of the army and navy appointments for the Southern army were formerly Federal officers.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Occasional of *The Press* writes:

"I have just time to send off by the 3.20 afternoon train of to-day the intelligence that the Administration has received late news that the Secessionists in Virginia have, within the last week, been inspired with great hope of being enabled to carry out their scheme of attaching Virginia to the Disunion Confederacy. Their agents have traversed the State from tide-water to Wheeling. Every kind of offer has been made to leading Union men in the Convention to unite in a *coup d'etat*, and some in whom great confidence has been placed, have yielded to these inducements. Proffers have been made to make Norfolk the great port of entry of the Southern Confederacy, and an organized plan is undoubtedly on foot to seize fortress Monroe. It is clear that letters have been received by members of the Cabinet stating that an attack upon this capital is threatened should Virginia and Maryland be carried off by the Secessionists. I write hastily, and just as the cars are moving off; *but I have no doubt* that Mr. Lincoln's Administration will be up to all the demands of the crisis, and that the most ultra Republicans will, in a day or two, approve the policy of conciliation of the Union.

OCCASIONAL.

[Special Dispatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Colonel Laman, who will, undoubtedly, be the marshal of the District of Columbia, started for Richmond, Va., on Friday evening, bearing a message from the President to the Union men, now in Convention, assembled at that point. He is the very man for so delicate an errand—secret, prudent and bold.—The news from Virginia is by no means favorable. Even Gov. Letcher begins to favor secession, in view of the stubborn opposition of the Ultra Republicans to the peace policy of the Administration.

The incessant calls upon the President are terrible. He is disturbed early in the morning and late in the night, and nothing but the persistent efforts of his friends induced him yesterday to issue an order to the effect that he would receive no visits, either of friendship or official, and yet he was intruded upon by some who ought to have commiserated his troubles.

The Disunionists in Virginia have a double trouble. They may not be able to pass a Secession ordinance; and if they do, they will be defeated before the people, inasmuch as Mr. Lincoln's Administration is resolved to do all in their power to retain the Border States in the Union. It is utterly false that Colonel James Barbour, of the Culpepper district, has declared in favor of Secession.

A number of the members of the Virginia Convention arrived here from Richmond on Saturday, and they declare the rumor that the Secessionists are within three of a majority of the Convention to be entirely without foundation. The Union men are still in a decided and controlling majority, notwithstanding there has been some defection from their ranks, and those that remain cannot be tempted or forced into the disunion movement under any circumstances. If Mr. Seward, in his forthcoming reply to the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, recommends, as is expected he will, the calling of a Convention of the States to settle our national difficulties, the Virginia Convention will promptly endorse the plan.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* says: "There has been some change in the programme about Fort Sumter since Col. Laman left. I am inclined to believe that the evacuation is to be conditional; that is, Col. Laman is authorized to examine the provisions now in that Fort, and if he is satisfied there is not a sufficient supply to sustain the troops now in the Fort, then to deliver the President's orders to Major Anderson. I have no official authority for this declaration, but circumstantial evidence leads to such conclusion."

FROM CHARLESTON.—*Washington*, March 24.—The Charleston *Courier* of Friday says that Surgeon Fox, of the U. S. Navy, had arrived with orders from Washington to visit and report in relation to the condition of Fort Sumter. He was permitted to visit Major Anderson, on condition of being accompanied by Capt. Hartstein.

Virginia is Dishonored.

The *Atlas* calls Virginia dishonored. "We are melancholy. We've got the blues. We have been living for some time on hope, but hope deferred hath made us sick at heart; in short, we would sell our moiety, our one-thirty-millionth part of the national glory, domain, sovereignty, &c., very cheap. The nation is defunct. The politicians have "shut up its eye." What with corruption and treason, and the selfishness and ambition of bad men, the boasted strength of America is the perfection of weakness. The patriotism which immortalized so many of the citizens of Greece and Rome is dead. The partisan has his foot upon the neck of the patriot; Fanaticism has possession of the Capitol, and Treason stalks unmolested in the halls of legislation.

Virginia, the mother of Washington, is represented in the Senate by a hoary headed slanderer of her ancient fame. Virginia, the mother of Presidents and statesmen, is humiliated by the ablings of a dotard in the national council chamber, and dishonored by the representation of a miserable politician rather than of a dignified, statesmanlike, reasonable Senator.

—— Mason, whose first name we do not remember and do not want to; —— Mason, who tried to have himself elected to the State Convention, and was defeated, in his own district, by the loyal people of Virginia; —— Mason, regardless of the position of his State, has, of his full will and accord, placed himself alongside of drunken, besotted Wigfall, of Texas, and has begged to be registered in the catalogue of traitors.

Virginia, through —— Mason has said that she owes no allegiance to the Government of the United States, but only to herself. Virginia has said that she is to be counted out when the roll call of States is made. Virginia, if her Senator is to believed, is recreant to her honor, and is a traitor to the Union and the Constitution."

Alas! poor Mason!

The Struggle in Maryland.

In Maryland, the small party of the disunionists, failing in their attempt to convert Gov. Hicks to their way of thinking, sat for three or four days last week, in what they called a 'State Convention,' the object of which was to demand on the part of Maryland some decisive action. After long and rambling debates, in the course of which the most opposite opinions were expressed, the Convention finally compromised its discussions by agreeing to appoint five Commissioners to confer with Virginia. The Baltimore *American*, a strong Union paper, remarks that the Commissioners thus appointed do not represent the sentiment of the people of Maryland. We copy the closing remarks:

It would hardly be reasonable to expect the gentlemen who composed this body to do anything more than they did. They sent delegates with ill-defined powers and duties, and then adjourned. The insurmountable obstacle in their way all the time, was the fact that no measures that they could consistently propose would express the sentiment of the people of Maryland. If they did not sympathize with South Carolina as the representative of disunion, there was no real occasion for their action. They met to confer upon questions affecting the 'policy and interests of Maryland,' and the policy and interests of Maryland are not on the side of the extremists, and are not benefitted by the action of conventions. Our policy is to remain quiet and attend to our ordinary business, waiting for some developments that have not yet appeared and which may never appear. We want peace and unity; we desire to keep the States that remain in the Union, and to entice back again the wandering stars that have tried to break away from their natural orbits. If our rights are violated, we are men enough to contend for them, and brave enough to die rather than relinquish them, but we mean to contend, and die, if need be, in the Union.

A SIGNIFICANT INDICATION.—A gentlemen residing in Iowa writes that the land offices in different sections of the West are flooded with applications for information from Southern people. These applications are generally made in writing and refer to the state of affairs existing in the South as rendering emigration to the North desirable. Many of these applications come from as far south as Texas and Louisiana. The fact is, the "reign of terror" prevailing in the "Cotton States" must ere long drive tens of thousands of the best inhabitants away.

Office Seeking in Washington.

A Republican writes from Washington:—

"Applications for office continue to pour in. Already at the Treasury the clerks have noted and filed away for *future* reference *thirty-two bushels* of well endorsed documents. At the Post Office Department fifteen thousand applications for office have already been filed. The War Department employs three clerks to note and file away the applications. The worst disappointed men who come to Washington are the little town and ward politicians, who, having "stumped" their own localities, fancy the whole world, including Mr. Lincoln, must be fully satisfied that but for each of these the Republican party would have been defunct.

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. SCRANTON.—The Hon. G. W. Scranton, member of Congress, died at his residence at Scranton, on Sunday, March 24th.

Shall We Have Peace or War?

A writer in *The Press* of Philadelphia, of the 22nd inst., argues the question as follows:

I shall take it for granted, in this article, that the independence of the Southern Confederacy will be *ultimately* acknowledged by our Government, as a matter of *necessity*, if not of right. All things are evidently tending to this point; and it appears to be the only *peaceable* solution of the question. Although the President, *as the Constitution now stands*, may feel bound to maintain the laws, *and no doubt is so bound by his oath*; yet Congress and the people will be obliged to act, and to act speedily too, for his relief; otherwise there will inevitably be a conflict. It must be borne in mind that in this struggle, the South claims not only the right of secession, but, in the last resort, the indisputable right of revolution. It may be difficult for us to yield to them on this point; we may find it hard to believe them in earnest to the extent of actually carrying out their views; still we must take things as they come. *Facts are stubborn and irrepealable.* They must be confronted by at least an open acknowledgment of their existence, which many very wise people seem to overlook.

If the South are determined, then, to assert, at all hazards, their independence, the momentous question then arises, whether we of the North are equally determined to maintain the Government, *as it now stands*, at the expense of civil war and all its manifold horrors. If we are, then there is no use in further disguising the alarming condition of the country. Let us look a little into this question; for there is matter here for the most serious consideration of every citizen.

However much we may all think the South in error in her present rebellion against the Government—whether their acts be fraught with treasons, conspiracies, or other unwarrantable crimes—still it all comes back to the practical question at last, of war or peace. If they are wrong, it must be admitted that we cannot convince them of their error. Argument has been exhausted by our ablest men in the councils of the nation, and no settlement is yet possible by arbitration or compromise. And why? Because the South demands from the North a *constitutional guarantee* for the protection of slavery in the Territories. It says we must acknowledge the justice and divinity of their institutions at the peril of dissolution or war. Slaves must be protected as property just as fully as horses, cows, or sheep; and not only this, but we must extend to them a right of representation for their slaves, which is allowed by the Constitution to no other species of property. If, therefore, the question must be transferred from the field of debate to the field of action, and the only alternative left us shall be either war or an acknowledgment of Southern independence, let us by all means, *decide upon the latter.* Let the Northern and Southern Confederacies run their course side by side, while each may strive faithfully to develope the institutions peculiar to itself.

My position, therefore, is this:—While the Constitution of the United States remains unaltered, it is clearly the duty, both of the President, and of Congress, to see that its laws are unrepealed, unrecorded and by no means unresisted, unchanged, but executed in every part and portion of the Union, and that no State has a right to secede from the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. That the President has a right to employ the army and navy to enforce the laws of the Union in the seceding States, to collect the revenue, to protect the public property, and to retake that which belongs to the Government, and of which the forts, arsenals, &c., have been seized. That Congress has the right to declare war against the seceding States, to blockade their ports, and to adopt all the measures usual and necessary to subdue a hostile country. That the present Administration is fully competent to act in this matter, and that the Commissioners from the seceding States are not recognized by the Government, and consequently have no official status. That the Government is not bound to receive any communication, written or verbal, from them or their Commissioners. That the Government is not bound to recognize any ambassador, minister, commissioner or envoy sent to the Government of the United States, or to hold any intercourse with him, except to receive his credentials, and to order him to leave the country. That the Government is not bound to enter into any treaty, convention or agreement, either directly or indirectly, recognizing the independence of the seceding States, or to make any compact with them. That the Government is not bound to recognize any de facto government which may be established over the seceding States, or to enter into any treaty, convention or agreement with such de facto government. That the Government is not bound to withdraw its custom-houses, post-offices, troops, navy, or any property of the United States from the seceding States, or to make any compact for that purpose. That the Government is not bound to submit to the blockade of the ports of the United States, established by the seceding States, or to allow vessels to enter or depart from such ports. That the Government is not bound to allow any foreign power to enter into any compact with the seceding States, or to allow any foreign vessels to enter the ports of the seceding States. That the Government is not bound to allow the exportation of arms, munitions of war, or any articles contraband of war, to the seceding States. That the Government is not bound to allow the importation into the seceding States of any articles prohibited by the existing laws of the United States, except such as may be necessary for the comfort of the people and not for military purposes. That the Government is not bound to allow the importation into the seceding States for a limited period of any articles whatever. That the Government is not bound to observe any treaty with any foreign nation so far as it may interfere with the rights of the Government to act against the seceding States. That the Government is not bound to guarantee to the seceding States the rights of transit across the territory of any State bordering on a seceding State. That the Government is not bound to permit the use of the navigable waters which belong to the United States within the limits of the seceding States. That the Government is not bound to recognize any blockade of the ports of the United States established by the seceding States. That the Government is not bound to allow the importation into the United States of any articles from the seceding States. That the Government is not bound to allow vessels to enter the ports of the United States coming from the ports of the seceding States. That the Government is not bound to allow vessels engaged in the trade between the United States and foreign ports to touch at the ports of the seceding States. That the Government is not bound to allow vessels to clear from the ports of the United States for the ports of the seceding States. That the Government is not bound to allow vessels to trade between the ports of the United States and the ports of the seceding States. That the Government is not bound to allow vessels to trade between the ports of the seceding States. That the Government is not bound to allow vessels to trade between the ports of the seceding States and foreign ports. That the Government is not bound to allow vessels to trade between the ports of the seceding States and the ports of the United States. That the Government is not bound to allow vessels to trade between the ports of the seceding States and the ports of foreign nations. That the Government is not bound to allow vessels to trade between the ports of the seceding States and the ports of the United States. That the Government is not bound to allow vessels to trade between the ports of the seceding States and the ports of foreign nations.

The alternative of an extra session, in order to take some steps in regard to the new tariff, is demanded by a number of leading Republican journals, and may be set down as another proof of the eagerness of the people in regard to the future. And what does this future promise to us? If we may judge from intelligence from all quarters of the Union, nothing but bankruptcy, poverty, and despair. Spring approaches with no indications of revival in trade, in the great cities; our shipping interest is at a stand-still; there being no market for manufactures, our forges and furnaces will be suspended or entirely stopped; and, although money may be said to be plenty, capitalists clutch it tightly in their hands, because they see no safety in investments when the Government itself seems to be rocking to its ruin, or, like a rotten ship, in a stagnant sea, slowly falling to pieces. Something must be done, and that soon! A National Convention can only be called after the lapse of a certain time, during which interval our complications and distresses will be multiplied. Is there no remedy immediately at hand by which temporary relief may be obtained, and the public mind so tranquilized as to give the Administration a chance to look around?

The *National Intelligencer* flatters itself that this remedy is in the withdrawal of our troops from certain named Southern fortresses, and the refusal of the Government to resort to any violence in the collection of the revenues. This may be the proper plan. At all events, the predicament of the Administration and the country may drive the servants of the people to resort to it as the only means of escaping from what is unquestionably a most calamitous and gloomy future.

OCCASIONAL.

Recognition of the Confederate States.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The *National Intelligencer*, of this morning, has six columns and a-half, entitled "The Past, the Present, and the Future," which causes sensation in political circles. It reviews the action of the seceding States severally and jointly, and takes positive grounds against coercion, or the employment of force in any way to restore the Federal authority.

The *Intelligencer's* opinion is, that the existing difficulty can only be settled by the interposition of a General Convention of the States, and that the relation of the seceded States to the Federal Government can be changed only by their voluntary return to the Union. Failing that, the editors see no way open but to acknowledge their independence out of the Union. It is said that many Republican leaders have expressed very similar opinions, but it is equally true that they are determinedly opposed by others.

☞ A. M. Barbour, Esq., who lately resigned the superintendency of the Harper's Ferry armory, is not, as has been charged, a Secessionist. On the contrary, he is an unconditional Union man, and tendered his resignation because he feared that the holding of a Federal office would impair his influence in behalf of the Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1861.

Shall the Southern Confederacy be recognized by the Administration of Mr. Lincoln? This is the question that begins to excite the attention of the country, North and South. Like that which preceded the proposition to evacuate Fort Sumpter, which may now be regarded as almost finally decided upon, this discussion will awaken intense resentment in many quarters, particularly among those who have taken the ground from the beginning that the revenues ought to be collected, even if bloodshed should ensue. But may not the Administration in this, as in the Fort Sumpter matter, be driven by circumstances to recognize the Confederacy? Many Republicans take the ground that it is better to pursue this course than to embark in the fruitless undertaking of collecting the revenue at the risk of precipitating a conflict with the seceded States. The paralysis that has settled upon business, the growing demands upon the Treasury of the United States, the daily resignations in the army and the navy, not to speak of other indications, all establish the fact that we are in the midst of extraordinary exigencies, and that no past example of administrative skill or party craft can be imitated to deliver us from the novel and threatening occurrences of which we are the creatures. One politician regrets that Gen. Jackson is not on the stage to take the place of Mr. Lincoln; but he ought to reflect that the hard realities and new difficulties the latter has to deal with, would have perplexed any man, and could not have been immediately baffled and disposed of, even by the iron will and prompt courage of the Hero of New Orleans. *Gen. Jackson ought to have lived when Disunion reared its horrid front in the Buchanan Administration*, and then, doubtless, his foresight would have crushed rebellion by anticipating its designs, and by arming the Government at all points to meet the monster, when he finally exposed his purpose. Another politician, while denouncing the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, and railing at the Cotton States, declares it were far better to get rid of the latter forever than to be making ineffectual efforts to being them back into the Union.—Others—and this class is rapidly increasing—assert that the only way to produce anything like system out of disorder is to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and to leave its authors and engineers to their own fate—in other words, to their own people, who, it is predicted, will soon become sick of the experiment, and at last, convinced that the Republicans have not intended to do them wrong, and that the loyal States of the old Government can prosper without them, will depose their leaders, and demand readmission into the Union. It ought to be borne in mind that, throughout the Border Slave States, whose adhesion to the Union is of the first and last importance, there is a unanimous sentiment against coercion. Now, this sentiment is alike against collecting the revenues if such a step is to be taken amid war-like preparations. Meanwhile, it is not to be denied that the free States themselves are greatly disturbed and divided in regard to these issues. The great anti-slavery party is by conscience and conviction, by record and by nature, a peace party, and the Democratic party, with some exceptions, stands *upon the idea that nothing can be done* to enforce the laws upon the revolutionary States of the South until every honorable means has been tried to convince them that their rights are safe in the Union, and that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln intends no assault upon their institutions. These are undeniable, notorious, abounding signs of the times.

The alternative of an extra session, in order to take some steps in regard to the new tariff, is demanded by a number of leading Republican journals, and may be set down as another proof of the eagerness of the people in regard to the future. And what does this future promise to us? If we may judge from intelligence from all quarters of the Union, nothing but bankruptcy, poverty, and despair. Spring approaches with no indications of revival in trade, in the great cities; our shipping interest is at a stand-still; there being no market for manufactures, our forges and furnaces will be suspended or entirely stopped; and, although money may be said to be plenty, capitalists clutch it tightly in their hands, because they see no safety in investments when the Government itself seems to be rocking to its ruin, or, like a rotten ship, in a stagnant sea, slowly falling to pieces. Something must be done, and that soon! A National Convention can only be called after the lapse of a certain time, during which interval our complications and distresses will be multiplied. Is there no remedy immediately at hand by which temporary relief may be obtained, and the public mind so tranquilized as to give the Administration a chance to look around?

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The Confederate Commissioners.

[From the Phila. Daily News (Opposition.)]

It is thought that the subject of treating with the Commissioners of the Confederate States causes anxiety to the Administration. It is assumed by some that the peace policy of Mr. Lincoln requires that he shall give at least a soft answer to the Southern Embassadors, and endeavor so to treat them as will conciliate the people of the States by whom they are sent.

We think there can be no doubt as to the plain duty of the Administration in the case. Nor, we judge, is there any more room for conjecture as to what the President's policy will be. Mr. Lincoln, in his Inaugural, expressed himself unmistakably as to the right of secession, and he is not the man to pursue a course directly at variance with what he considers his duty. He has no authority to acknowledge the secession of the Southern States, and, of course, no right to recognize the Confederate Commissioners in any official capacity.

A morning contemporary is very anxious that the Administration shall not offend the secessionists by refusing to recognize their Commissioners, and suggested that the President immediately call an extra session of Congress, and that Congress authorize such recognition. This proposition is as absurd as most of the political articles of our pretendedly independent contemporary. Every man who possesses the ordinary intelligence of an American citizen, knows well that Congress has no more right to go outside of the Constitution than has the President, and that so far as the reception of foreign embassadors is concerned, the Executive is the sole judge of this authority.

The Commissioners of the Confederate States cannot be recognized by our Government without an amendment to the Constitution recognizing the independence of the Southern Republic, and such authority can only be conferred by the people. If Congress were in session, it might by a two-thirds vote, recommend such an amendment to the Constitution as would cover this matter; but even then the people would have to decide upon it by their State Legislatures or Conventions. We do not think that Congress would be likely to pass a resolution for such a purpose. The people alone are competent to act in this matter, which they should do by a National Convention, if such is their wish.

What may be the policy of the Administration, in delaying a reply to the Confederate Commissioners, we do not know, but we know well what must be their final decision. They may have an object, and a good one, in withholding their answer while things are in their present state, particulary as respects Fort Sumpter. We have no doubt that Mr. Seward, to whom this matter will probably be entrusted, will treat the envoys of the seceded States with all the courtesy they deserve, but he will not recognize them in any official capacity, directly or indirectly.

Missouri State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—The resolution relating to coercion was taken up.

Mr. Donnell offered a substitute: "that it is necessary for the preservation of peace that the President shall withdraw the Federal military from the seceded States and abstain from the collection of revenues."

Mr. Hall offered an amendment to the effect that the Convention is not sufficiently acquainted with the position of the Federal troops in the South, to request their withdrawal, but they earnestly entreat the Federal Government to abstain from any act calculated to bring about a collision.

Mr. Shackelford offered a substitute to the amendment: "that it is the opinion of this Convention that the cherished desire to preserve the country from civil war and restore fraternal feelings would be greatly promoted by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from such forts within the seceded States where there is danger of a hostile collision, and we recommend that policy." This substitute was adopted, and the resolution as amended was passed. Yeas, 89; nays, 6.

The Convention adjourned on the 22d till the third Monday in December next.

The following, from an editorial in the *Republican* (Douglas Democratic,) is a very fair resume of the proceedings of the Convention:

"The voice of Missouri has spoken through the Convention called for that purpose. That voice pronounced that further concessions should be made with a view to the restoration of the Union of the States. Definitely, these concessions should have the Crittenden resolutions for their basis. It declares that such a re-union would be imperilled by the use of force on the part of the Federal Government against the people of the seceded States, and especially those States where a collision threatens. Firm and steady in its expression, it declares for a National Convention, in the hope that its deliberations may result in measures which will secure that object. The same voice consistently pronounces that there is at present no adequate cause for retiring from the Union, and refuses at this time to pledge Missouri to secession, even in the event of the secession of the rest of the Border States or the refusal of the North to accede to any plan of adjustment.

"The inference may be drawn from the action of the Convention that Missouri is in favor of every peaceable mode of adjustment calculated to call back the seceded States, and, in default of obtaining such measures, will favor steps for bringing about a peaceable separation between the Union and the Southern Confederacy. Also, that her mind is in a State of suspense as to the question of retiring from the Union, until the happening of the contingencies which have been mentioned."

GALVESTON, Texas, March 21.

The State Convention has passed an ordinance declaring vacant the Gubernatorial chair and that of the Secretary of State, on account of the refusal of those a present holding them to appear before the Convention, as did the other State officers, upon due notification, to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States Government.

Lieut. Gov. Clark is to assume the functions of Governor at once, and the Secretary of State is called on to hand over the great seal of office and his official records.

The Legislature met on the 18th.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM LEROY.

Chambersburg — Situation — Residences —Public Buildings—Graves of the only Settlers—M. E. Conference.

CHAMBERSBURG, March 18, 1861.

During the past few weeks, it has been my privilege to visit quite a number of the towns, and some of the cities of our State; and among them all I think I have not found a prettier town than the ancient borough of Chambersburg. It is situated in one of the loveliest vallies in the country, 52 miles from Harrisburg by the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

I have observed many handsome residences, where, if peace and contentment dwell, the inhabitants must live "at home." The public buildings of the place speak well for the intelligence, enterprise, and taste of the citizens. The Court House is a large brick building, surmounted with a fine statue of Franklin, for whom the county was named. The Public School building is commodious and neatly finished. They have also a good Academy and Female Seminary. Both institutions are well patronized.

Taking a stroll the other day, I found myself in the old Presbyterian Cemetery. Among other inscriptions I found the following:

"In memory of Colonel Benjamin Chambers, the first white settler of the county of Franklin, and founder of Chambresburg, who died Feb. 17th, 1788. Aged 80 years."

Near him lies the dust of a man, who, tradition says, was shot on the spot where he lies, by an Indian. At the head of his grave is a stone slab, bearing the following words:

"HERE LYES WILLIAM FORSYTH
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
MAY YE 19TH 1759."

The East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church is now in session here. We have, so far, had a pleasant and peaceable session. It is feared, however, that we will have some trouble with Slavery before we are through. Yesterday was a great day in Chambersburg. Three men of great eminence preached in the M. E. Church. Bishop Simpson preached in the morning.

The house was not opened until an hour before time for service. The moment the door swung on its hinges there was a general rush, and in a few minutes the large building—galleries, aisles and all—was filled beyond comfort. Very many did not get in at all. The sermon was just what we expected from such a man. Full of eloquence, but fuller still of the Holy Ghost.

In the afternoon Dr. J. P. Durbin preached with great power to an overflowing houseful of interested and appreciative hearers.

In the evening Rev. R. S. Maclay, who has been twelve years a Missionary in China preached. His sermon rekindled the Missionary fire in many a heart. I must close. More anon.

LETTER FROM THE WEST.

MONMOUTH, Ill., March 13, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS:—As a great many of your readers are interested to some extent in the Prairie State, many of them having friends settled here, some owning lands and some, perhaps, thinking of emigrating, I have thought that some account of our laws might prove interesting to them, though, perhaps I may not be very well qualified to give a concise idea of the peculiarities of the same, but I will devote this letter at least in an attempt.

Our Governor is elected for four years, and the election takes place at the time of the Presidential election. Our State Senators are elected for four years; the members of the House for two years. We have but one session of the Legislature in two years—and the pay of members is limited to $2,00 per day for forty-two days, and after that time to $1,00 per day, while the sesssion lasts.

The intention of the Constitutional Convention being to limit the time of members, under the impression that it would thereby prevent the passage of too many laws which appears to be a growing evil in many States. But such is not the effect, it is true it saves the making of a great many speeches for *Buncombe*, but members soon see that the only way to get a favorite scheme passed, is to raise no objections to those in advance, and the result is, that laws got up by those interested and introduced by some member, are ground through like the resolutions at some packed political convention, each member afraid to raise an objection for fear the time consumed will defeat his pet scheme, whatever it may be, for want of time to vote on it, or afraid that he will be compelled to remain longer than he can afford to stay at the Capitol on expense, and so in the few days of a session they pass a mass of ill-digested general laws and private bills, which, when bound together, show at once that they have not been properly examined. A man cannot read them in less than three months, to say nothing of critically examining them and the laws to which they relate.

In this county the Circuit Court sits but twice a year. The Probate business is all done in the County Court, there being one in each county authorized to hold a term in every month, for the purpose of attending to that business. In our county the County Court has concurrent jurisdiction in civil suits with the Circuit Court in cases where the amount claimed does not exceed five hundred dollars, and is authorized to hold two terms a year—the practice being the same as in the Circuit Court; this plan relieves the Circuit Court of a great many cases; still the Docket is crowded.

Our Sheriff holds his office for two years, and is not eligible to a re-election. The County Treasurer holds his for the same time. Each county elects a Surveyor who holds his office for two years; also, a School Commissioner who holds for the same length of time.

We have what is called Township Organization in force in a portion of the State; it is copied from the New York system, and is adopted by a vote of the county wherever a majority desire it, our county acts under it, each township in the counties adopting it, elects a Supervisor and they all form what is called the Board of Supervisors; they meet at the county seat for the transaction of county business, and have the control of the county property, the same as your County Commissioners. The County Clerk who is clerk of the County Court is elected for four years, and is also clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Under this system every township has control of the roads and bridges within itself. The system is rather complicated and expensive, yet when once adopted, I believe, is never laid aside for the old plan.

Under the old system the County Judge and two associate Justices, as they are styled, have the control of the county property, much the same as your Commissioners. The plan, I believe, is copied from Kentucky, and is continued mostly in the southern part of the State, or Egypt as it is called, while the other plan is mostly adopted by the Yankees in the northern part. But I must close this time.

P. J.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Zahnizer, Mr. HORATIO G. FISHER and Miss MARGARET F., daughter of Hon. Jas. Gwin, all of the borough of Huntingdon.

"*Mr. Wm. Lewis:*

Dear Sir—You will please accept the accompanying Cake with the best wishes of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Fisher."

That's the kind of doctrine printers like to hear preached, and to see practiced. We knew we would come in for a share of the spoils of victory, and in this most public manner we return thanks, and wish the happy couple a long, happy and prosperous life. To all others of our young friends, we say, go and do likewise, and you will do well.

After the above was in type, we received another large cake with the respects of Mr. and Mrs. Gwin, for which they have our thanks, hoping they may live many years to enjoy their fondest anticipations.

On Tuesday 19th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. GEORGE A. BLACK to Miss DEBORAH MCCAHAN, all of Huntingdon.

Another cake! Thank you! May peace and plenty be your portion through a long and useful life.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Zahnizer, Mr. DAVID MCCABE and Miss ANNE B. MCDERMOTT, all of this place.

On the 19th inst., by David Snare, Esq., Mr. HENRY BAKER to Miss HANNAH WESTLEY, both of Davidsburg, Blair co., Pa.

DIED,

At her residence in Schuyler co., Illinois, on the 1st inst., Mrs. HARRIET C. RAMSEY, daughter of Israel Cryder, formerly of this county, in the 52d year of herage, leaving a husband and four children to mourn her departure.—She died in the triumphs of faith.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 26.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,62@6.75
Common and Superfino	$5,00@5,50
Rye Flour	$3,62½
Corn Meal	$2,87½
Extra White Wheat	$1,35@1,38
Fair and Prime Red	$1,35@1,60
Rye	58c
Corn, prime Yellow	66
Oats	31
Cloverseed, @ 64 lbs	$4,50@5,00
Timothy	$2,20@2,25

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1,10
Red Wheat	$1,00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	16
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	11
Tallow	11½

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—[*Estate of John Colder, Deceased.*]

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Colder, late of Porter township, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. COLDER,
THOS. N. COLDER,
March 27, 1861-6t.* Administrators.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—Seven teachers are wanted to take charge of the public schools of the borough of Huntingdon, for the ensuing term of nine months, to commence about the 15th day of April next.

Applicants will be examined in the presence of the Directors by the Co. Superintendent, on Saturday the 6th proximo, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
March 27, 1861. Secretary.

DAVID BLAIR. R. MILTON SPEER.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

BLAIR & SPEER,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on main Street, one door west of Wilson & Petriken's. All professional business promptly attended to.

Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.-3m.

WANTED,

A GOOD PLAIN COOK.

The party wanting the Cook has already two servants. $1.50 or $2.00 per week will be given. Inquire at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, March 27, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen,

SHADE GAP, HUNTINGDON, CO., PA.

The next Session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of May. In the Commercial Department young men are thoroughly prepared for the Counting Room.

TERMS:

Board, Tuition, and Room Rent.....$55 00

EXTRAS.

MUSIC.

Lessons on the Piano, per Session.....16 00
Use of Instrument.....2 00
Lessons on the Guitar.....8 00
Use of Instrument.....2 00
Lessons in Vocal Music.....3 00

ORNAMENTAL WORK.

Lessons in Leather Work, per Session.....3 00
Lessons in Ornamental Needle Work, per Session.....3 00

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Lessons in Oil Painting, per Session.....16 00
Lessons in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors.....8 00
Grecian and Italian Painting, each.....4 00
Antique and Oriental Painting, each.....4 00
Monochromatic Drawing.....
Lessons in French, per Session.....5 00

BOOK KEEPING.

Single Entry.....8 00
Double Entry.....20 00

☞ Young Gentlemen in the Academic Department are only half the above prices for Book Keeping.

For further particulars, address

W. H. WOODS.

Shade Gap, March 27, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Miller, late of Barree township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH CUNNINGHAM,
Barree township.
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Huntingdon.
March 27, 1861.-6t Administrators.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

OFFICE FOR SALE.

A *first rate* Newspaper and Job Printing Office, located in one of the wealthiest mineral and agricultural counties in the State of Missouri, with railroad and other facilities, and on the highway of travel to California, Pike's Peak and all the Western Territories, in a pleasantly situated and thriving county seat, and extensively patronized, will be disposed of for the low sum of $1300—five hundred down, five hundred on the first of January next, and the balance in January following with interest. The material is all nearly new, and is well assorted. The office pays about $3,000 a year. The paper is Democratic—would pay equally well independent or neutral; is the official organ of the county, &c. No charge for good will. Title guaranteed.

☞ For further particulars address,

DR. J. S. MCKEWEN,
Editor *Press*, Georgetown, Pettis co., Mo.
March 20.-3t.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—Collectors of State and County Taxes who have not paid off their duplicates, or nearly so, by the April Court, will have the amount then remaining unpaid, put into the hands of the Sheriff.

The necessity for money to carry on the current expenses of the county requires this notice.

JOHN PLENNER,
M. F. CAMPBELL,
J. CUMMINS, } Comr's.
March 20. 1861.-3t.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufactures a LINIMENT which is sure to cure Rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Persons afflicted should call and try the medicine. Call at his

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Mar. 27, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞**Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.**☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possession of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than $1.50 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have four presses, which enables us to put out all kinds of job work with dispatch and at reasonable prices.

PUBLIC SALES.

[Advertised in "THE GLOBE," or for which bills have been printed.]

Real Estate.

Homes for the Industrious, in Illinois, at private sale.

Personal Property.

On Thursday, the 4th of April, at the late residence of Samuel Miller, dec'd., in Barree township, Horses, Colts, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, wagons, Ploughs, Gears, Grain in the ground and by the bushel, Hay, Cured Meat, &c., &c.

FIRST OF APRIL CHANGES.—Those of our subscribers who intend changing their places of residence on or about the first of April, are desired to give us timely notice, always being careful to state the place *from*, and the place *to* which they remove. Early attention to this matter will save trouble and prevent any interruption in the regular receipt of their papers.

BAGGAGE CAR AND CONTENTS BURNED.—The baggage car of the passenger train due here from the west at 11 P. M., was thrown off the track about three miles above this place on Wednesday night last by coming in contact with a steer. The stove in the car was thrown down and also two cans of camphene were upset by the jarring, and the red hot coals scattered amongst the baggage and mails, setting all on fire. The car and the baggage of some sixty passengers, together with several through mails were destroyed. Some six or seven hundred dollars in hard money was taken from the ashes during Thursday and Friday, by employees of the road and a number of boys from town. The loss to the Company will be heavy as the baggage will have to be paid for.

THE WORKINGMEN'S ADVOCATE.—This is the name of the new paper which made its appearance on Thursday last. It is printed on the materials formerly used in the publication of "*The Union*," and makes a respectable appearance. This first number announces that it is established as the organ of a new party to be recognized as the Workingmen's Party of Huntingdon county. Both the editors, (W. F. Shaw and Benj. F. Miller,) have heretofore acted with the Opposition party, and we cannot discover by the reading of their editorials, that they have seceded from their old party further than to denounce S. Steel Blair, S. S. Wharton and Brice X. Blair, for the course they have pursued. Of course the Democratic party is not responsible for the election of either Congressmen Blair, Senator Wharton or Representative Blair. If we are not very much mistaken the Republican party will die out by next fall and the only opposition to the Democracy, will be known as the Workingmen's Party, with as leaders, all the old politicians of the old American-Republican party. A few Democrats may be caught in a trap as they were during the rage of the Know Nothing fever.

THE POLITICIAN.—It is a pretty true saying that the politician who lives by his "profession" must kiss the foot of every man in the Commonwealth.—He who would climb the ladder of politics must first go down from his position as a man, to begin to come up as the other thing. Intrigue, deceit, treachery, are too often absolute requirements to accomplish an individual in this business. The following description, from Irving's Salimagundi, is as true at this day as ever it was: "To rise in this country a man must first descend. The aspiring politician may be compared to that indefatigable insect called the tumbler, which buries itself in filth, and works ignobly in the dirt, until it forms a little ball, which it rolls laboriously along like Diogenes in his tub—sometimes head, sometimes tail, foremost — pilfering from every rat and mud hole, and increasing its ball of greatness by the contributions of the kennel. Just so with the candidate for greatness. He plunges himself in the mud, labors in dirt and oblivion, and makes unto himself the rudiments of a popular name from the admiration and praises of the vulgar. His name once started, onward he goes, struggling and puffing and pushing it before him; collecting new tributes from the dregs and offals of society as he proceeds, until having gathered together a mighty mass of popularity, he mounts it in triumph, is hoisted into office, and becomes a great man, and a ruler in the land."

☞We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character. *

"TURNIP JUICE" CHAMPAGNE.—The Drinkers of spiritous beverages have long had reason to suspect the purity of fluids they swallowed, but we imagine few drinkers ever thought themselves victims of turnip juice. The fact, however, was disclosed in the Court of Sessions of New York last week, when a witness in a certain case, testified that the wine which had been sold by him, while in the employ of the defendant, was made of what was called "turnip juice." This was "made to sparkle by gas made from vitroil and marble dust, and then labelled champagne." No wonder that intemperate persons so often die prematurely.

A VETERAN.—There resides in Shirley township, an old man Ephraim Hockenberry, who had seen General George Washington on several occasions—at Stony Point, Philadelphia, and other places. He is eighty-eight years of age, and in indigent circumstances. There are very few men living now who have seen the "Father of his Country." Sixty years have now elapsed since his death. Soon there will be none to say—"I have seen Washington."—*Shir. Herald.*

☞On the 2nd inst., the house of John Gilleland, of Springfield township, was burned with most of its contents, and also the house of Mr. Joshua Johns. It appears they were baking some cakes at Mr. Gilleland's, and in heating the stove, the flue caught fire and bursted, whereupon the whole was consumed. They then took the cakes over to Mr. Johns', and in heating their stove, their house also caught and was burned. Thus, in baking one lot of cakes, two houses were consumed.—*Herald.*

☞On next Monday the usual election for borough officers will be held. Two Burgesses, three Councilmen, and a High Constable are to be chosen.—One of the Burgesses to be elected is to serve for one year only, the unexpired term of Wm. Rothrock, who has removed from the borough. We hope our citizens will see that competent and efficient men are selected.

☞The appointment of Postmasters, with salaries less than $1,000 per annum, will be made upon the recommendations of the members of Congress in the different districts. Applications addressed to them will receive attention earlier than if sent to the Department, and save much delay and trouble.

NEW LAW PARTNERSHIP.—By a card in another column it will be seen that David Blair and R. Milton Speer, Esqs., have entered into partnership in the law profession. Both the gentlemen are working men, and we have no doubt business intrusted to them will receive their prompt and careful attention.

THE NEW PARTY.—We give below the resolutions, etc., we could not give last week.

At a public meeting held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., in pursuance of a written call, signed by a large number of citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, for the purpose of forming a new political association, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to report a preamble and resolutions as a basis of action of said intended organization, do respectfully submit the following in the shape of a recommendation to this meeting, as well as to one hereafter proposed to be called to form permanent rules and regulations:

WHEREAS, That from the current of passing events, it is, at this time, meet and right that the masses of the people, eschewing all former political associations, should associate themselves together for the better protection of their rights and interests. Therefore,

Resolved, That our organization shall be known as the Workingsmen's Party of Huntingdon county.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and in favor of protecting the laboring classes of the community, who have to bear the burthen of taxation, in every lawful and just manner.

Resolved, That we will discountenance fraud and corruption in whatsoever shape it may present itself, and will ever seek to elevate to all public positions men who are constitutionally honest, and in whom we can place implicit confidence.

Resolved, That in the attainment of the above stated objects, we deem it indispensably necessary that we repudiate the practice of selecting candidates for office by Delegate Conventions, and are in favor of selecting them by the voice of the people in the primary meetings.

Resolved, That to make our party more successful in its operations, we deem it just that all parts of the county should be represented in the establishment of it as a permanent organization, and therefore recommend that a general Mass Meeting, of men from all parts of the county, be held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming April Court, and that a committee be appointed to draw up a plan of organization, and report at said meeting, and that general notice be given.

D. SNARE,
C. LONG,
DAVID DUNN,
W. F. SHAW,
Committee.

After the adoption of the resolutions, a motion was made, by W. F. Shaw, that a Committee of seven be appointed to carry out the latter resolution, which was carried, whereupon the President appointed the following persons said committee: W. F. Shaw, A. L. Grim, Robt. Turbett, David Snare, Elias Bartol, David Dunn and James Higgens. Signed by the officers.

☞The East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, which met at Chambersburg, adjourned on Thursday morning last. The following are the appointments for the

JUNIATA DISTRICT.—*George D. Chenowith, P. E.*

Hollidaysburg, F. B. Snyder; Altoona, W. L. Spottswood; Woodbury, J. A. Melick, J. B. Mann; Schellsburg, N. W. Colburn, Wm. W. Evans; Bedford Station, S. Kepler; Bedford Circuit, C. Cleaver J. G. Moore; New Granada, A. Smith, C. H. Kitchen; Cassville, C. Graham, Thomas Greenly; Huntingdon, S. L. M *Conser*; Manor Hill, A. M. Barnitz, J. Clarke; Williamsburg, E. W. Kirby; Birmingham, Jas. A. Coleman, Wm. A. Houck; Philipsburg, Samuel Creighton, J. W. Olwine; Curwensville and Clearfield, T. D. Gotwalt; New Washington, A. J. Bender, D. B. McClaskey; G. Hope, J. S. Lee, L. D. Watson.

J. D. Brown and G. Guyer are stationed at Warriorsmark.

☞Whoever borrowed the first volume of Hume's History of England, will much oblige me by returning it.
JOHN SCOTT.

COURT AFFAIRS---APR. TERM 1861.

TRIAL LIST—APRIL TERM 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

Isett, Wigton & Co	vs	Joshua Johns
A J Wigton & Bro for use	vs	Same
Jacob H Lex,	vs	Caldwell & Hoover
J & J A Hagerty	vs	Thomas Weston
J A Hagerty	vs	Same
E J Dougherty, Indorsee	vs	Jacob Cresswell
Miller Wallace	vs	Wm McCauley
J Milliken & Co for use	vs	John McComb.

SECOND WEEK.

Morrison Cove T R Co	vs	W P & G W Hacker
John Savage	vs	Math Truman
Same	vs	Brode's heirs
James Gordon	vs	Cresswell & Williams
Moses Robinson for use	vs	Wm McClure
Wm Stone et al	vs	John T Shirley et al
Morris, Fasker & Co	vs	Harrison & Mattern
Wm Crotsley	vs	Mich J Martin & Kurtz
J Crawford Wallace	vs	G & J M Shoenberger
Thomas Weston Jr	vs	Thomas Weston
Peter Vandevander	vs	McComb & Gayton
Konigmacher & Bauman	vs	Robt McCarl & wife
Jacob Cresswell	vs	C Brandstone
Same	vs	John E Katterman et al
Samuel McMullin	vs	Benj Briggs et al
John P Dunn	vs	Samuel Backus.

GRAND JURORS.

Thomas Ashman, farmer, Shirley.
Hiram Brown, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel Barr, farmer, Jackson.
William M. Bell, farmer, Shirley.
John C. Bucher, merchant, Alexandria.
Hugh Carey, farmer, Jackson.
David Colestock, farmer, Huntingdon.
Thomas Dean, farmer, Penn.
William Dorris, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Isenberg, farmer, Shirley.
George Lyon, manager, Franklin.
Isaac Lininger, cabinetmaker, Huntingdon.
Samuel S. Lewis, farmer, West.
Jacob Mosser, farmer, Brady.
Nathan McDivit, farmer, Oneida.
Samuel McFeeters, farmer, Tell.
Samuel Morrison, farmer, Barree.
Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
David Stanes, farmer, Springfield.
Martin Schoffner, farmer, Brady.
John M. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
John Smith, farmer, Barree.
Sidney Thompson, M. D., Franklin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Booher, farmer, Shirley.
Edward Beightal, mason, Morris.
Alva Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Nicholas Corbin, shoemaker, Cassville.
Shadrick Chaney, farmer, Barree.
John Davidson, cabinet maker, Barree.
William Dowland, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Douglas, merchant, Walker.
Jackson Enyeart, farmer, Hopewell.
Isaiah Foster, farmer, Juniata.
Robert Green, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas Huling, farmer, Shirley.
Joseph Harkness, farmer, Jackson.
Archibald Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsm'k.
David Henderson, farmer, Franklin.
James Heeter, carpenter, Tod.
James K. Isett, distiller, Penn.
John S. Isett, farmer, Franklin.
Wm. B. Johnston, farmer, Franklin.
George Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Calvin James, teacher, Dublin.
James Kotterman, farmer, Cromwell.
John Laporte, wagon maker, Franklin.
Wm. C. Lock, farmer, Springfield.
John Lotz, farmer, Shirley.
R. Allison Miller, dentist, Huntingdon.
John W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.
James McClure, farmer, Porter.
James McCracken, farmer, Oneida.
James McCabe, carpenter, Huntingdon.
John B. Moreland, farmer, Clay.
George W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.
James Moore, farmer, Oneidr.
Samuel Mosser, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Myton, drover, Barree.
David Neff, farmer, Porter.
Peter Piper, farmer, Porter.
John Pollock, farmer, Shirley.
Jesse Peterson, farmer, Dublin.
John Russell, farmer, Hopewell.
John A. Shade, physician, Dublin.
John S. Shaver, carpenter, Shirley.
Henry Sharrer, teacher, Tell.
John Smith, farmer, Union.
A. D. Scott, blacksmith, Jackson.
John Whitney, miner, Tod.
Wm. Wagoner, mason, Clay.
John Vandevander, J. P., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John Booher, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob E. Bare, farmer, Springfield.
John Bumgartner, farmer, Union.
James M. Clark, agent, Carbon.
Samuel Coen, constable, Barree.
William Enyeart, farmer, Hopewell.
Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Union.
John C. Hicks, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Hemphill, carpenter, Huntingdon.
John Hicks, forgeman, Porter.
Jacob Hight, farmer, Brady.
Peter Harnish, farmer, Morris.
R. F. Hazlet, farmer, Morris.
Davis Hight, laborer, Huntingdon.
John Ingram, farmer, Franklin.
George Long, farmer, Walker.
John Lee, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Lehman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John Lutz, farmer, Editor, Shirley.
George Miller, farmer, Henderson.
Winchester McCarthy, farmer, Brady.
Robert B. Myton, drover, Barree.
Benjamin Megahan, trader, Walker.
Edward McHugh, manager, Carbon.
George Noss, farmer, Tell.
James Porter, farmer, Cass.
William Reiley, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Reed, carpenter, Carbon.
Daniel Reed, farmer, Oneida.
James Smith, farmer, Jackson.
Elisha Shoemaker, Jr., farmer, Oneida.
Peter Shaver, clerk, Shirley.
Thomas F. Stewart, farmer, West.
Elias B. Wilson, J. P. Cassville.
Edward Yocum, farmer, Walker.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMESA. BROWN

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 8TH DAY OF APRIL, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by land of Thomas Crownover, on the east by land of John L. Walker and Stephen Randolph, and on the south and west by land of William Couch and Henry or Thomas Corapropst, about 40 acres of which is cleared, and having thereon erected a two story plank house 18 x 20 feet, one log barn 20x40 feet, two frame shops, one log stable and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles Slack.

ALSO—Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands surveyed in the name of Richard Clark on the west, land of Evans & Hamilton and Henry Rhodes on the east, and land of Speer & Dougherty son the outh. Also, the undivided five-sixths of 220 acres of land adjoining the above on the north and the Fulton Co. line on the south, being the land conveyed by Speer & Dougherty to the S. *V. & B.T. R.R. Co. which is in Huntingdon.* Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Rail Road Company.

ALSO—Defendants right, title, and interest in and to about 6 acres of ground, be the same more or less, situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame chopping mill, saw mill, and other out buildings, and bounded by lands of John R. Gosnell on the north, Abraham Shore on the south and west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jonathan Hoover.

ALSO—All the defendants right, title, and interest, in and to all that certain lot and parcel of land in the borough of Cassville, bounded on the north by lands of Joshua Greenland on the east by land of Caleb Greenland and the public street, having thereon erected a blacksmith shop and other improvements, the property known as the point lot property. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Speer and Samuel Miller.

ALSO—All that lot of ground situate in Broad Top City, Carbon township, (late Tod tp.) in said county, being No. 183 in the general plan of said town, with all that certain plank house one and a half stories high thereon erected, said lot fronting 20 feet on Broad street. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Rosannah Warfield.

ALSO—All that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Hopewell, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Dewalt Fouse and Daniel Shultz, lands of Jacob Summers on the north-west, lands in the name of John Lytle on the north-east, of Edward Duncan on the south-east, and others, containing 296 acres and allowance, it being the same tract of land which Samuel Shultz as executor of the last will and testament of Henry Shultz, in pursuance of said will and under an order of the Orphans' Court of said county by deed bearing date the 29th day of November 1841, granted and conveyed to the said James Entriken partly hereto, with the appurtenances.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entriken.

ALSO—A tract of land, situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, and State of Penn'a, bounded by lands of Jacob Barnes, David Long, Henry Hudson and others, containing 57 acres and 134 perches, more or less, together with all the buildings and improvements. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Sophia Bumgardner.

ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Hopewell township, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, adjoining lands of John Beaver on the north-west, land of David Blair, Esq., on the north-east, Broad Top Railroad on the east, Simon Cohn on the south, having thereon erected a two story frame house and frame stable. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Louisa Foster.

ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Orbisonia borough, Huntingdon county, fronting on Cromwell street, extending back 300 feet, having thereon erected a two story log house about 18x20 feet, one frame blacksmith shop, and one frame stable. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jas. Hooper.

ALSO—One lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Allegheny street 42 feet and extending back 300 feet, having thereon erected a frame house one story high, with a basement story 42x20 feet, with a back kitchen 10x10 feet. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Africa.

ALSO—All the defendants right, title, and interest in and to a lot of ground in the town of Coalmont in Carbon township, Huntingdon county, being lot No. 114 in plan of said town and fronting on Shell street 60 feet, and runs back to a 15 foot alley 150 feet along Strong street, it being a corner lot and has thereon a one and a half story plank ware house, 16x24 feet. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thos. Johns.

ALSO—Two lots of ground situate in the addition of Broad Top City, being Nos. 13 and 14 fronting on Broad street, 40 feet, and 60 feet on Spruce street, and 30 feet on Hollett street, having thereon erected a frame house 1½ stories high. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George Ketzner.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Isaac Sharrer one of said defendants of, in and to a tract of land situate in Shirley township Huntingdon county, containing 70 acres more or less, about 60 acres of which is cleared, bounded on the north, by lands of Samuel Lutz, on the south, by land known as Smith's Improvement, and on the West, by lands of James Clark's heirs, and on the East, by Aughwick creek, having thereon erected a two story frame house and other out buildings. Also, two lots of ground situate in the borough of Shirleysburg, each fronting on Main street 60 feet and extending back 140 feet to an alley and bounded on the south by the School House lot, and on the north, by lot of Wm. McNite, having thereon erected a two story frame house weather-boarded 27 by 28, one frame stable 16 by 22, and other out buildings Also, one out lot containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, bounded on the east, by an alley of said borough, land of Wm. McNite on the West, land of —— Miller on the south, a lane on the north. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John & Jacob Sharrer.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to 300 acres of land, more or less, situate in Barree Township, Huntingdon county, adjoining Thomas Crownover and Wm. McMunagal on the South-east, and Edward Cox and Smith's heirs on the west, Edward Cox and Josiah Cunningham on the north-east, having thereon erected one grist mill, one saw mill, a frame two story dwelling house 44 by 22 feet, with a kitchen attached.—One frame barn 60 feet square. One stone room and two tenant houses and other out buildings. Also 400 acres of land more or less, situate in said Township, known as the Rebecca Furnace property, adjoining land of Samuel Milliken on the north-west, and John Horning on the north-east, Martin Orlady and John Cluny's heirs on the east, and John Horning on the west. Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Napoleon B Couch.

ALSO—Sixty acres of land more or less, situate in Tell township, bounded on the east by land of James & William Coulter, on the north by Robert Love, and on the south and West by land of Patterson's heirs, about six acres of which is clear and having thereon erected a two story log house and a small barn. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew J. Wallace.

☞All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week. JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mar. 20, 1861.

NOTICE.—

Perninah Morgan vs. Cornelius Morgan. } Libel in Divorce. In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

To Cornelius Morgan, Deft. above named:—You are hereby requested to shew cause, if any you have, at a term of said Court to be held at Huntingdon, on the 8th day of April next, why a divorce should not be made divorcing you from the bonds of matrimony entered into with your wife Perninah Morgan. JOHN C. WATSON,
March 13, 1861. Sheriff.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY,

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLMEN.

J. W. HUGHES, S. C. McCLAIN. } *Principals.*

ALL BRANCHES, BOTH USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL TAUGHT.

The last quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution, will begin April 1st, 1861.

The buildings are very suitable, the terms reasonable, and the instruction is thorough.

For further information address

J. W. HUGHES,
or S. C. McCLAIN,
Cassville, Hunt. co., Pa.

March 13, 1861-3t.

NOTICE—

The undersigned gave a note of hand to Benjamin Neff, of John, near Petersburg, Huntingdon county, for the sum of One Hundred and Forty-five Dollars, payable some time near the first of July next, and as I received no value for said note, I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by due course of law.

JACOB SORRICK.
Woodberry tp., Blair co., March 13, 1861.-3t.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, (1861,) to wit:

1. George Noss, administrator of Harper Wilson, late of Tell township, dec'd. Final account.
2. Final administration account of Joseph Sassaman and Michael Flasher, Executors of Peter Sassaman, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
3. Account of Andrew Shearer, guardian of J. Anderson Reed, a minor son of Joseph Reed, late of West township, dec'd., said minor being now dead.
4. Guardian account of James Saxton, guardian of J. B. and Keturah Pelghtal, minor children of Christian Pelghtal, dec'd.
5. Account of Thomas Whittaker, guardian of Milton Laird, a minor son of William Laird, late of Porter township, dec'd.
6. Trust account of Joshua Greenland, trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Joseph Gifford, dec'd.
7. Administration account of David Snare and John Eleanor, administrators of Christian Coats, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd.
8. Account of David Clarkson, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Enoch Chilcote, late of Tod township, dec'd.
9. Account of Joshua Greenland, administrator of Ethan Chilcott, late of West township, dec'd
10. Administration account of James E. Glasgow, acting administrator of the estate of Thomas Enyeart, Esq., late of Penn township, which said Thomas Enyeart was one of the executors of William Enyeart, then of Hopewell township, dec'd.
11. Administration account of Elijah Morrison and John S. Morrison, administrators of John Morrison, late of *Shirley township*, dec'd.
12. Administration account of J. Sewell Stewart, administrator of Christopher Lawless, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
13. David Barrick, Alexander Cunningham and Rebecca Myton, administrators of Samuel D. Myton, late of West township, dec'd.
14. Administration account of William Hileman, administrator of the estate of George Keller, late of Morris township, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mar. 6, 1861.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," OR COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 10th day of April next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

Abraham V. Westbrook Huntingdon.
Geoge Thomas, do.
John Dell, do.
John Dean, do.
Henry Leister, do.
John S. Miller, do.
Graffus Miller, do.
Valentine Crouse, do.
Philip Crouse, Mapleton.
Samuel G. Simpson, Mill Creek.
John G. Stewart, do.
Jacob Longnecker, Petersburg.
Thomas Newell, do.
James Fleamming, Saulsburg.
Mrs. Ann Eliza Rankin, Warm Springs.
George E. Little, McAlavey's Fort.
James Carmon, Manor Hill.
Henry Strouse, McConnellstown.
John Shirk, do.
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark.
Samuel Trontwein, West Township.
Robert Gillin, Orbisonia.
John McKelvy, do.
James Baker, do.
Mrs. Catharine E. Fraker, Shirleysburg.
Thomas McGarvey, do.
William R. Jones, do.
Sindrach Steffey, Jackson Township.
Michael McCabe, Carbon Township.
William Johnston, Marklesburg.
Martin Maus, Barnet.
James Dunn, do.
Joseph S. Reed, Coalmont.
John D. Bornig, Cassville.
Henry Chamberlain, Waterstreet.
Abram Lewis, Mount Union.
Adam Holliday, Shade Gap.
John Jamison, do.
William P. Robinson, Alexandria.
George W. Johnston, Spruce Creek.
Jesse Mauch, Mooresville, West township.
Joseph Morrison, Broad Top City.
Jonas Stettler, Birmingham.
Dennis McHugh, Coalmont.
Philip E. Weaver, Meadow Gap.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Huntingdon, March 13, 1861.-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John Simpson, Deceased.]

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Simpson, late of McConnellstown, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. STATES.
March, 13, 1861.-6t.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of James Reed, Deceased.]

Letters of administration, on the estate of James Reed, late of West township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN H. REED,
March 13, 1861.-6t.* Administrator.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1861, under the hands and seals of the Hon George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset counties, and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William D. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 8th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 13th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 19th day of January, 1861, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 15th day) of March, A. D., 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 13th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1861.-3m.

PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEY.

A LAMP CHIMNEY THAT WILL NOT BREAK!

This great invention commends itself to every one using Coal Oil Lamps. It gives more light, requires less cleaning and will not break by the heat or cold, falling, or any ordinary usage. For sale by Storekeepers generally throughout the U. S. and the Canadas, and Wholesale by the Manufacturers and Patentees.

HORNING & HUMPHREY,
No. 321 N. Second Street, Philadelphia.

N.B.—A large and superior stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, always on hand, at prices defying competition. Also the PORTLAND COAL OIL, at Manufacturers' price.
Feb. 27, 1861.-1t.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the subscriber for mining and delivering into cars the coal from the Powelton and Barnet Collieries, for one year, ending March first, 1862.

The coal to be delivered at so much per ton, of 2240 lbs., as aforesaid, in the best marketable condition, free from slate, and other impurities, in such quantities and of such description as may be designated by the orders of the subscriber.

The contractor will be provided with such mining tools and implements, mules, horses, &c., as may be on the premises, a valuation of which will be made at the time possession is given, the amount of which valuation to be accounted for at the expiration of the contract.

A good store will be provided. A moderate rent will be charged for houses

The mines to be worked subject to such mining engineer as the lessee may provide. For further information apply to ROBT. HARE POWELL,
No. 104 Walnut Street,
Feb. 20, 1861 -tf. Philadelphia, Pa.

THE UNION SAVED!

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN & CO, have just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Boots, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which they are offering at their Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine their Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, they are able to buy their goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, they take all kinds of county produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, they hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which they have been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Feb. 13, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Estate of Andrew Allison, Dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Allison, late of Henderson tp. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to Alexander Allison, at Cresson, Cambria co., Pa., or John Porter, near Huntingdon, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JOHN PORTER,
Feb. 13, 1861.-6t. ALEX. ALLISON, Adm'rs.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

LAST NOTICE.—

All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business. LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

PHOTOGRAPHY

In all its various Branches, executed in the best style known in the art, at

C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY,

632 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia.

Life size in Oil and Pastile, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 14,'60.-1y.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, AND THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC, FOR 1861.

FILLED WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION,

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS. IN THE GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for Sale

1,200,000 ACRES

Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN,

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS

The Farmer and Housekeeper.

POTATOES CAN BE RAISED FROM CUTTINGS.

We stopped over night with mine host Osborne, of the "Exchange," in Leland, on our recent trip through that part of the country.

Friend Osborne is an experienced as well as an experimental gardener, and among his experiments the past season was the setting out of a single cutting of the potato plant, cut off from the top of the plant, leaving two or three of the eyes or places where the leaves were pulled off from the cutting on it, the cutting being about four inches in length. He put it in the ground precisely as cabbage or other plants are set out, leaving the top just sticking out of the ground. It grew rapidly, and at the time of digging he was surprised to find as the product of the cutting, sixteen well formed potatoes fit for table use, and ten others that were "small potatoes" indeed, the whole weighing when dug, over five pounds. When we saw them they had shrunk somewhat, but we weighed them in a grocer's scales, and they still weighed four and three-quarter pounds. The plant or potato vine, the product of the cutting, measured five feet in length from root to tip end, and had as many as ten or more limbs branching off within six or eight inches of the ground, and these again had their smaller branches, so that it covered more space than any vine we ever saw from the most thrifty potato hill.

If potatoes such as these can be produced from cuttings, all we have to do hereafter is to plant over sufficient ground to produce cuttings to set out over the ground that is wished to be cultivated in potatoes, and transplant them as we do cabbage, beets, etc.—Who will experiment on this another season to test it farther.

Friend Osborne also has a good three year hedge around his garden, that is a sufficient protection against stock of all kinds, showing that with thorough care a good hedge can be raised in three or four years.—*Chicago Farmers' Advocate.*

TIRED OF FARMING.

A few months ago a man who had been a farmer from his early life, came to the city to buy stoves to sell again. Said he to the stove dealer "the weevil begins to infest the wheat, and all things considered, I am 'tired of farming,' and so I have sold my farm."—The stove dealer remarked that he thought within himself, that just as like as not the farmer would find a weevil in the heart of the new business—and so it proved, for when the day arrived on which the note was matured given for the stoves, the old farmer now turned tradesman, confessed that he had been unable to sell his stoves—that he had most of them on hand.

"Tired of farming," the most independent business a man can engage in, because forsooth there are disappointments, and perplexities, and trials, and vexations, attending it. Remember, you who are tillers of the soil, that your cares and troubles and anxieties are few and far between, compared with those suffered by commercial men.

If your chances to become rich are not so inviting as those of tradesmen, bear in mind that the dangers of becoming very poor and destitute are far less. Famine and abject poverty seldom overtake the farmer, or haunt him in their ghostly visits. He lives on the high table-land of promise, rising far above the murky region of want and destitution. His children say there is bread enough to spare to the hungry of other less fortunate callings.

"Tired of farming!" Supposing you are? What is to be done in such case? Do you expect to find employment without trials and perplexities? If so, you are doomed to disappointment.—There is no vocation in the world that will exempt those who do not engage therein from cares and fears and vexations! So if you are tired of farming, the best way is to get rested as soon as you can, and prosecute anew the business for which you are early trained, and which if diligently followed, will yield a good supply of all the necessaries of life together with opportunies for moral and mental culture.

KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.

We were much interested recently in looking over the farm book of a friend, which was so kept as to enable him to calculate the expense of growing the different crops upon the farm. The cost of manure, cultivation, seed, harvesting and marketing, as well as rent and taxes, was set off against the value of the product as sold or consumed upon the farm; and it was to be seen at a glance, what paid best and what least, and where, in one case, ten dollars expended in manuring half a field, gave a return of one hundred and fifty per cent upon the outlay. Such information is not only interesting, but important to every farmer, and can be secured at the trifling trouble of "keeping an account with the farm."

WHITEWASH THAT WILL NOT RUB OFF.—Mix up half a pailful of lime and water, ready to put it on the wall, then take one gill of flour and mix it with the water; then pour on it boiling water sufficient to thicken it; pour it while hot into the whitewash; stir all well together, and it is ready for use.

TO MAKE WATER SOFT.—If you are troubled to get soft water for washing, fill a tub or barrel half full of wood ashes, and fill it up with water, so that you may have lye whenever you want it. A gallon of strong lye put into a great kettle of hard water, will make it as soft as rain water. Some people use pearlash, or potash; but this costs something, and is very apt to injure the texture of the cloth.

HORSES AND OXEN.—As spring approaches increase the allowance of grain to your horses, that they may be in good order for their labors.—Oxen should be well cared for, too.—It is better at all times to feed them apart from the other stock, that they may be sure when at work, of getting their full allowance, and lest, when idle, they drive off the others.

MEXICAN STEW.—Take a beef shank, saw it in three or four sections, boil 7 or eight hours, or until the meat cleaves readily from the bones, let it cool, slice it across the fiber with a sharp knife, add the marrow from the top of the pot, with enough of the gelatine to make a gravy, season with onions, sago and pepper, and warm up in a frying pan.

WAGONS, &c.—All these should be put in complete repair. Do not overlook the value of a good coating of paint on the wood work of these.—Cleanse thoroughly and oil harness of every description. Provide plow lines enough for the season's work. Also castings for plows, hoes, and other necessary implements.

SOFT HOMINY BREAD.—1 spoonful of hominy cooled, (after boiling, we presume;) a small lump of butter; 1 egg; ½ pint of wheat flour, mixed with milk to the consistency of cream. Pour into a spider, and bake.

Cows.—Cows should have extra care as their time of calving approaches.—Young cows with their first calves should have good slops, with turnips or beets, to make their bags spring well.

HOMINY WAFFLES.—2 spoonsful of hominy, a small lump of butter; 2 eggs; 4 quarts of wheat flour. Thin with milk, to the consistency of very thick cream. Bake in waffle irons.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.-1y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED,
In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 14, 1860

CHEAP WATCHES!
CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860,-1y.

R. NEWELL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvas, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.
R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:
From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy,

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.
Nov. 28, 1860 JAS. PAGE.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAN,
A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.
Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and give general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, APPRENTICE, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.
It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.
It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.
It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.
It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.
It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL POWERS of both the General and State Governments.
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.
MRS. L. A. HAMER,
Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!
NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.
BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—every thing is new.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,
THE NEW STORE.
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,
in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts, per yard. FISHER & SON.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Brotze, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Lacella Cloth, De Laine, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hoopel Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices.
D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 60 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barnyard, etc, etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon.
[Sept. 24, 1860.]

COME AGAIN!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
and the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

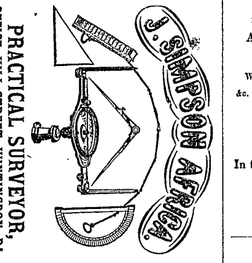
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]



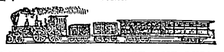
SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

A CARD.—
DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860-1f.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME
BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¼ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.05 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville, and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.
July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in mail-train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.50 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catasauqua, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

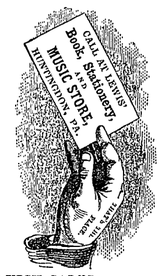
Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5 00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.
July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—
ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, threshing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shares to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Ireling the pay and save ten per cent.
R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"
Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 5 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards.
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Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
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LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as
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LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.
HUNTINGDON,

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. R. O. CORBIN.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—
J. R. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of
SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,
in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Meghan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '58.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor,
Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penn.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28.)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Loden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 25, 1860.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 25, 1859.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWI